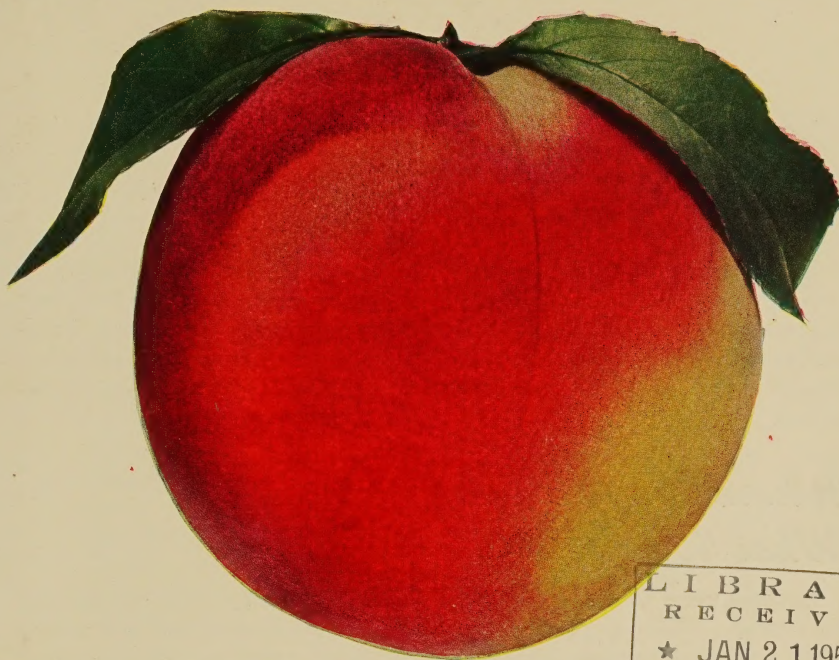


Georgia Peaches—none finer for the South



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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Fruit Trees

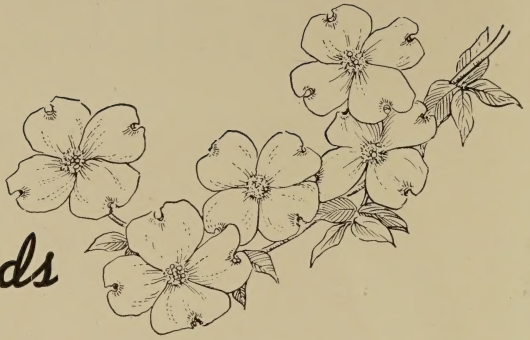
FLOWERING SHRUBS • VINES

Roses

FOR THIS CLIMATE

SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.
CONCORD, GEORGIA

To Our Friends



It is our earnest desire to merit your continued trade, and to add new people to an ever-widening circle of friends. In this Catalogue we list the best varieties we can find—those that have proved their worth particularly in the Southeastern States and that we can recommend to you. We shall always strive to send you well-grown trees and plants, packed in a first-class manner, and thus help you to larger and better orchards and more attractive home-grounds.

Where We Are and What We Are

Half-way between Atlanta and Columbus on the Southern Railway and on State Route 18. Our 1,600 acres of land are on all sides of us. Latitude and soils are particularly suited to grow nursery stock, and our customers may be sure of getting as good as nature and science can produce.

Continuously in the nursery business over 60 years—now in the third generation—we have been familiar with the intricacies of propagating trees from our boyhood. Millions of trees in thousands of bearing orchards in practically every locality of the South, together with our reputation gained through years of active business is our guarantee of the high quality of our stock.

READ BEFORE ORDERING

Our shipping season opens about November 1, and except for a few of the coldest days, continues uninterruptedly until March 10. Send your order at any time and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper time.

Packing. We pack all stock in bales. We use only the best of materials in packing and our workmen are thoroughly trained to the work. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small.

Our terms to those with whom we have had no previous dealings are cash with the order, or before shipment. Large buyers may, with advantage, send us lists of their wants for suggestions as to cost, etc.

Our responsibility. We refer by permission to The Concord Banking Company of this place, to The Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and to the Commercial Directories.

Our guarantee. We guarantee all our stock to be healthy and true to name and will refund money or replace any trees that may prove

otherwise, but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

It is our standard guarantee to replace at half price any trees which die the first year. We deliver our trees to the transportation companies in good condition and well packed, and if they are properly cared for on arrival, they should all live.

We are but human and with all our care may make mistakes, which we are glad to correct on notification, but we must ask to be advised within 30 days from the receipt of the stock of any claim to be made on any account, after which time we cannot consider them.

Every shipment is accompanied by the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock has been inspected and is free from white fringed beetle, yellows, San Jose scale, and other dangerous insects and diseases. We fumigate all stock before shipping.

Index and Prices

		Price	Page			Price	Page
A	Abelia _____	\$1.50	21	L	Laurel _____	2.25	22
	Apples _____	1.25	7		Lilac _____	2.25	24
	Apricots _____	1.25	11		Ligustrum _____	1.50 -	2.25 22
	Arborvitaes - 1.50 to	3.00	19		Lombardy Poplar _____	2.25	27
	Azalea _____	2.50	21	M	Magnolia _____	3.00	22
B	Barberry _____	1.50	23		Maple _____	2.25	27
	Berry Plants _____	.25	12		Mulberries _____	1.50	11
	Boxwood _____	1.25	21	N	Nandina _____	1.50	22
C	Camellia _____	3.00	21		Olive _____	3.00	22
	Cape Jasmine _____	1.50	22	P	Peaches _____	1.25	8-9
	Carolina Cherry _____	2.25	22		Pears _____	1.50	10
	Carolina Poplar _____	2.25	27		Pecans _____	3.00 -	3.50 14
	Cedrus _____	2.50	18		Persimmons _____	2.50	11
	Cherries _____	2.25	12		Philadelphus _____	1.25	24
	Chestnut _____	2.50	14		Photinia _____	3.00	22
	Chinese Elm _____	2.25	27		Plums _____	1.25	12
	Crepe Myrtle _____	1.25	24		Pomegranates _____	1.25	11
					Privet _____	.20	26
D	Deutzia _____	1.25	23	R	Red Bud _____	1.50	27
	Dogwood, Pink _____	4.00	23		Roses _____	1.25	28-29
	Dogwood, White _____	2.25	23	S	Scuppernongs _____	1.00	13
E	Elm _____	2.25	27		Snowball _____	2.25	26
					Spirea _____	1.25	26
F	Figs _____	1.25	11		Sweet Shrub _____	1.25	23
	Forsythia _____	1.25	24	T	Tea Plant _____	3.00	22
G	Gardenia _____	1.50	22		Texas Umbrella _____	2.25	27
	Grapes _____	.60	13	W	Weeping Willow _____	2.25	27
	Gingko _____	2.25	27		Weigelia _____	1.25	21
H	Hibiscus _____	1.25	24		Winter Jasmine _____	1.25	24
	Holly _____	4.00	22				
	Honeysuckle _____	1.25	24				
	Hydrangea _____	1.50	24				
J	Juniperus _____	3.00	18				

Index and Prices

A	Abelia	_____	Price	_____	Page	_____
	Apples	_____	1.25	7		
	Apricots	_____	1.25	11		
	Arbutus - 1.50 to	_____	8.00	19		
B	Axalis	_____	2.50	21		
	Barberry	_____	1.50	23		
	Berry Plants	_____	.25	12		
	Boxwood	_____	1.25	21		
C	Camelia	_____	3.00	21		
	Cape Jasmine	_____	1.50	22		
	Carolina Cherry	_____	2.25	22		
	Carolina Poplar	_____	2.25	27		
	Cedrus	_____	2.50	18		
	Cherries	_____	2.25	12		
	Chestnut	_____	2.50	14		
	Chinese Elm	_____	2.25	27		
D	Creeper Myrtle	_____	1.25	24		
	Deutzia	_____	1.25	23		
	Dogwood, Pink	_____	4.00	23		
	Dogwood, White	_____	2.25	23		
E	Elm	_____	2.25	27		
	Figs	_____	1.25	11		
F	Forsythia	_____	1.25	24		
	Gardenia	_____	1.50	22		
G	Grapes	_____	.60	13		
	Ginkgo	_____	2.25	27		
H	Hibiscus	_____	1.25	24		
	Holly	_____	4.00	22		
	Honeysuckle	_____	1.25	24		
	Hydrangea	_____	1.50	24		
J	Juniperus	_____	3.00	18		
L	Laurel	_____	2.25	22		
	Lilac	_____	2.25	24		
M	Ligustrum	_____	1.50 - 2.25	22		
	Lombardy Poplar	_____	2.25	27		
N	Magnolia	_____	3.00	22		
	Maple	_____	2.25	27		
O	Malberries	_____	1.50	11		
	Nandina	_____	1.50	22		
P	Olive	_____	8.00	22		
	Peaches	_____	1.25	8-9		
	Pears	_____	1.50	10		
	Pecans	_____	3.00 - 3.50	14		
	Persimmons	_____	2.50	11		
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	Photinia	_____	3.00	22		
	Plums	_____	1.25	12		
	Pomegranates	_____	1.25	11		
	Privet	_____	.20	26		
R	Red Bud	_____	1.50	27		
	Roses	_____	1.25	28-29		
S	Serpentinas	_____	1.00	13		
	Snowball	_____	2.25	26		
	Spiraea	_____	1.25	26		
	Sweet Shrub	_____	1.25	23		
T	Tee Plant	_____	8.00	22		
	Texas Umbrella	_____	2.25	27		
W	Weeping Willow	_____	2.25	27		
	Weigelia	_____	1.25	21		
	Winter Jasmine	_____	1.25	24		

Size Of Our Trees

Those who have been selling them all these years will know better than we can tell the kind of trees we send out. They know how satisfactory they are, how well they grow and how they please the planters. We use young medium sized trees, which we have found from many years experience and observation to be the best. We advise against planting old or overgrown trees as the shock of transplanting is too great for them. We also advise against planting trees that are too small or poorly grown. A strong, well grown healthy young tree is the tree to plant and that is the kind we sell and the kind we advise our friends to plant.

All trees do not grow alike. A Carman peach tree will grow one to two feet taller than J. H. Hale the first year in the nursery. A Horse Apple tree will grow much larger than a Red June standing near it, and so on through the list, some sorts growing much faster than others.

Our trees, when ready to ship, mostly have one year tops and two year roots. This gives you a tree that you can cut back to any height and train to any shape. Many people call these trees two years old, because they have two year roots. Others call them one year old, because the top is one year old.

Apple, peach, pear, plum, apricot, cherry, and mulberry trees are usually about 3½ to five feet high, and persimmon and pecan usually about three to four feet. Roses, hedge plants and evergreen trees and shrubbery usually run from one to three feet. Maple and poplar trees usually six to eight feet. All are well grown, strong and vigorous trees, ready to give you the best service and yield the best returns.

These sizes and ages are generally conceded to be the best to plant, hence we want our customers to have them. Good results are what the planter is after and these trees, when properly cared for, will give good results.



SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.

CONCORD
GEORGIA

Foreword

WE WANT first of all to thank our friends and customers for the orders they have sent our way over the past years. We have been doing business for over sixty years in the same location. The fourth generation of the Smith family is now growing up in the business, and it looks as if we will be here for sixty more years.

What keeps us here is you, our customers. By coming back for more trees and shrubs, for fruit trees and rose bushes, and by telling your friends about us you have built our business. We are deeply thankful to you, and also we are deeply aware of our responsibility. We cannot disappoint you or give you poor service.

Millions of trees and shrubs growing and thriving all over the South originally came from our nursery. Our specialty will continue to be growing nursery stock for the South. A plant that has never known any but southern conditions of growth will never have a hard time adjusting itself to your garden. We dig, pack and ship our stock with the greatest care, thus assuring you of receiving it in first-class condition.

We shall be glad to help you at any time with any planting problems you may have. Perhaps we can suggest the best varieties for your location, or help you to plan your home grounds for better all-round satisfaction. Our business is to serve you, and we are not happy unless we are doing that.

Fruit Trees



GRIMES'
GOLDEN

BLACK
BEN
DAVIS

DELICIOUS

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

YELLOW
TRANS-
PARENT

There are thousands of varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears and other fruits. Many are excellent, some fair and others nearly worthless. A long list of varieties is useless, for it only tends to puzzle the buyer. To offer a few of the choicest kinds that ripen throughout the season is much better. Therefore, we list a limited number of select varieties that we consider the best after many years of experience and observation.

For commercial orchards the best market sorts should be used. We will be glad to furnish special information on request.

STAYMAN
WINESAP



ALL-SUMMER APPLE

One tree keeps producing all summer — hence the name

Our Apple Trees

*Have good roots
Bear early
Are healthy
Yield big crops
Transplant easily
Produce profits*

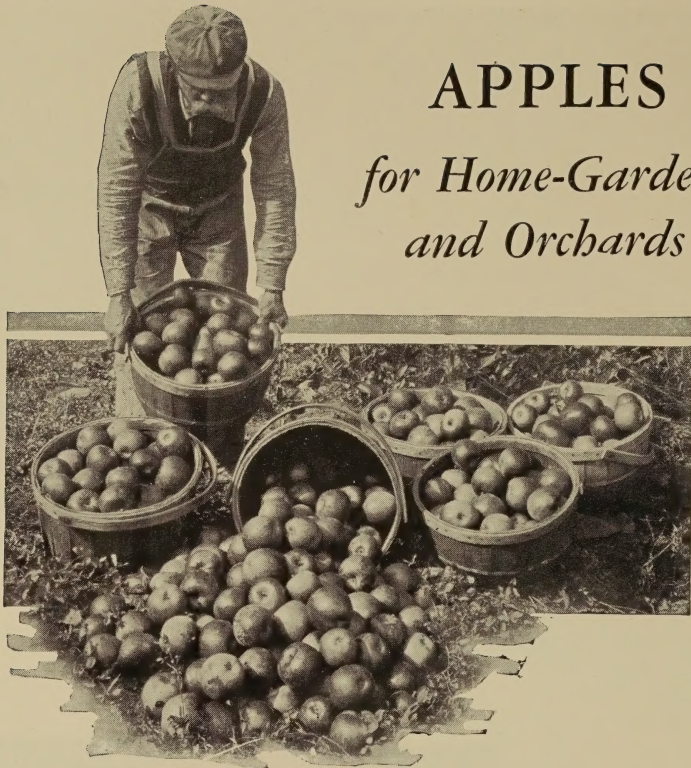


YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

A superb sort for the home-garden or commercial orchard

APPLES

for Home-Gardens and Orchards



THIS delicious fruit can be grown easily in the home-garden. The trees are ornamental and useful; they need comparatively little care yet return a liberal reward if they are properly sprayed and pruned.

Apples thrive best on moist, rich soil; bottomland is ideal, but where this is not available use the best upland, and if not already rich, make it so, as Apples will not be a success on thin, poor soil. First, the land should be well plowed; then mark off where trees are to stand; dig a hole 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep; fill this about half full of top-soil; then put in a half bushel of rotted stable or lot manure and mix thoroughly with soil; then set in the tree, taking note that it should be slightly deeper than in the nursery after planting is finished. Fill up with top-soil, firming with the foot, and we advise banking up a few inches, to counteract settling, to prevent baking and to make culture easy. As soon as planted, cut trees back to 2 to 2½ feet above ground, leaving 3 or 4 sprouts near the top to make limbs.

If domestic fertilizer is not available, a good substitute will be found in bonemeal, cotton-seed meal, dried blood, tankage, or fish-scrap; any one of these will answer alone but two or more mixed would be better. Use 1 pound of any of the above materials for each hole. Never use guano, nitrate of soda, or other caustic materials, as they will kill your trees. After the first year these can be applied on the surface and worked in to good advantage.

Cultivate around trees after every rain and plant in between rows with cotton, peas, beans, or other similar crops. Never plant corn or small grain in the orchard.

Apples need to be sprayed when in bloom to control codling moth, and later to control fungus on leaf and fruit and to prevent worms and rot. Your State Entomologist will supply you a spray calendar for the asking and will advise you where to get spraying materials at nearest point to you.

SUMMER APPLES

These varieties have been selected by us through many years of careful experience. We can recommend them as among the very best, and especially suited to the Middle and Southern States.

ALL SUMMER. June, July, and August, thus giving fruit from the same tree all summer, which suggests the name. Fruit is medium size; beautiful red color. Is recommended for garden or orchard, but not for commercial planting.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. June. Medium size, conical; dark red; flesh tender, with a mild, subacid flavor. Very productive and a splendid eating Apple.

EARLY HARVEST. Middle of June. Medium to large, roundish oblate; pale yellow; rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable home-market variety.

HORSE. July and early August. Large, oblate-conical; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; subacid and good. Very popular for cooking, drying, and cider.

KANSAS QUEEN. July and August. Large; skin yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Reliable and productive. Especially recommended for the sandy soils through the lower part of the Cotton Belt.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early June. Size medium; light yellow, smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting and of excellent quality for an early Apple. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree of dwarfish habit and bears very young. One of the finest summer Apples.

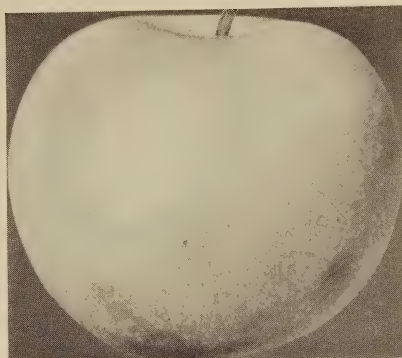
WINTER APPLES

ARKANSAS BLACK. October. Fruit medium to large; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly subacid; crisp and of good flavor.

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Gano). October. The best Apple of the Ben Davis type, and far superior to any of the various kindred sorts. Large; color solid deep red. Trees vigorous and productive. A profitable market variety.

DELICIOUS. October. Fruit of good size; oblong, tapering to calyx, with five protuberances around calyx, which is deeply set; dark red, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end; fine-grained, juicy, slightly acid, melting, truly delicious. A splendid market Apple.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. September and October. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild subacid. Tree hardy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. Considered the finest winter Apple.



Yellow Transparent Apple

WINTER APPLES, continued

STAYMAN WINESAP. October. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, juicy and tender, of best quality. Tree strong grower, productive, and a favorite for home and market.

YATES. October. Fruit small; dark red with small white dots; skin thin and tender; flesh crisp, juicy and of finest flavor. It is a fine keeper, and throughout the Cotton States we regard it as the best all-round Apple for home use and marketing.

YORK IMPERIAL. September and October. At its best from January until April. Large; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic. Heavy bearer and fruit keeps well.

WINTER BANANA. October. Fruit large; golden yellow, tinted red on sunny side; flavor like banana, rich and spicy.

CRAB-APPLES

TRANSCENDENT. August and September. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant flavor. Good grower and very productive.



Crab-apples



Mayflower



Hiley



Elberta

Popular Peaches for Southern Planting

Here is another fruit that ought to be in every garden. The trees will grow in a small space and yield freely if taken care of properly; and it is not a great job to give them the right care. Peach trees bear when small—often some fruit the second year after planting.

Peaches will do well on almost any soil that has good drainage, regardless of character or color, but if very poor, fertilizing will bring the trees along. There is no material difference which way it slopes. The care given the trees is the main factor that makes for success or failure.

In planting a small orchard, we recommend the same plan as for apples (see page 6). The orchard should be planted to cotton, peas, beans, peanuts, etc.; never plant corn or small grain in the orchard.

Careful, frequent, clean culture is necessary for young trees; for old orchards, cultivate clean and often until early June, and then let a coat of grass come on to hold the soil together. For bearing orchards, applications yearly of bonemeal, 6-8-6 guano, or acid and cotton-seed meal should be given in the spring and worked in; the amount to use will vary with the condition of trees and quality of the land.

Where trees set a heavy crop of fruit it should be thinned after danger of frost is past; the best orchardists do this, as it pays in fine large fruit.

Spraying is necessary for Peaches if best results are desired. Ask your State Entomologist to send you a Bulletin giving full instructions. The Department will also tell you where to get machines and materials.

VERY EARLY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. May 20 to 25. The earliest Peach known, but blooms late and is seldom damaged by frost. Size medium, round; bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific.

MIKADO. A new introduction. A large yellow Peach, semi-cling, of excellent eating quality. A real "peachy" Peach, but bruises too easily to be shipped successfully. Ripens just after Mayflower. Very hardy and productive; profitable for both home and market.

SECOND-EARLY PEACHES

DIXIGEM. Freestone. Ripens just ahead of Golden Jubilee. The medium-sized, yellow fruit has a bright red blush. Fine texture and excellent flavor. Vigorous; free bearer.

EARLY ROSE. Semi-cling. Middle of June. Fruit beautiful brilliant red all over; flesh fine-grained, tender, and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. Tends to overload and should be thinned.

GREENSBORO. Semi-cling. June 1 to 10. Large for so early a Peach; beautifully colored light and dark red, shaded yellow. Ripens perfectly to the seed.

SECOND-EARLY PEACHES, continued

RED BIRD (Early Wheeler). Cling. Early June. A large and beautiful Peach. Only fair eating quality but stands shipping well and generally brings top prices.

EARLY SUMMER PEACHES

SOUTHLAND. Freestone. About two weeks earlier than Elberta. Medium to large fruit, round, with a light blush over half the surface. Flesh is firm, yellow, of good flavor. Productive, vigorous trees.

CARMAN. Semi-cling. June 20 to 30. Of good size; yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; excellent flavor and quality. Bears young, fruits heavily, and should be thinned.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Free. Late June. A rather new variety introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station. A yellow freestone similar to Elberta, but much earlier—in fact, earlier than Hiley. We have tested it thoroughly and recommend it for home or orchard planting.

HALE HAVEN. A most popular introduction. A handsome yellow-fleshed, red freestone Peach ripening between Golden Jubilee and Hiley. A heavy producer with a deliciously sweet flavor. Recommended for either home or commercial plantings.

HILEY (Early Belle). Free; white-fleshed. July 1 to 5. Fruit of good size; dotted pink on under side and brilliant red next to sun. Quality the best of its season and surpassed by few Peaches of any season. Handles and carries well and is splendid for all purposes. Fruit should be thinned early in May.

SULLIVAN ELBERTA. We consider this the finest of all the new Peaches. Exactly like the regular Elberta, with all its virtues and all its faults, but ripens a week or ten days earlier, right after Hiley.

EARLY HILEY. June 20 to 25. Of the same fine quality as Hiley, but ripens about ten days earlier.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Free. July 5 to 15. Very large; skin faint pink, rich red in sun; flesh fine-grained, white, tender, and of best quality. A fine all-round midsummer Peach.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. July 20 to 25. A favorite of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh high quality.

ELBERTA. Free. July 10 to 25. Large; skin reddish yellow, faintly striped with dull red; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and long lived. As many Elbertas are grown in Georgia orchards as all other varieties combined.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES, continued

INDIAN. Cling. August 1 to 10. Medium, round; dingy red with red veins; flesh dull red.

J. H. HALE. Free. Late July. Nearly round; skin yellow with glowing red on upper side and very little fuzz; flesh yellow, of good quality. Red lands are recommended for this Peach.

AUTUMN PEACHES

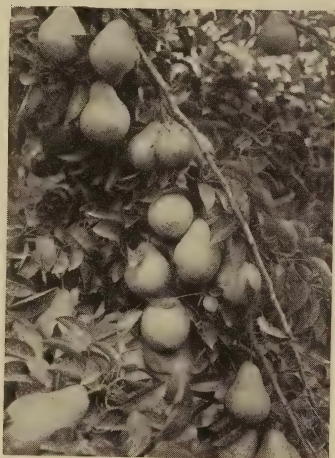
WHITE ENGLISH (Heath Cling). Cling. Latter part of September. Of good size; skin between white and yellow; flesh white, firm, fine-textured, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

Fruit Trees a Safe Investment

There is an increasing demand for fruits—good fruits. For more than a decade the fruit market was almost stationary. In most parts of the country orchards were utterly neglected, and younger orchards were only partially cared for. All this meant smaller crops, and a greatly reduced quantity of quality fruit. During the past two or three years the demand has increased, and the trend is upward. Land should now be put into an orchard of peaches or apples. Light inter-cropping ought to pay all carrying charges until the trees come into bearing. You then have a safe and profitable investment.



J. H. Hale Peach



Bartlett Pears



Pineapple Pear

PEARS *from June to October*

YOU can have fresh Pears for six months or longer if the right sorts are selected. First they come fresh from the tree; then from those that have been stored in a cool place. Bartlett, Koonce, and Kieffer are excellent varieties for the hill and mountain sections; Kieffer, Pineapple, and Le Conte for the lower hill and sandy sections. Kieffer and Pineapple should be allowed to ripen on the tree, getting light waxy yellow; then store in a cool place for a week or two.

Pears begin bearing two to three years after planting, depending on variety and attention they get. They grow best on moist, rich lands, but are more subject to blight where growth is vigorous and heavy, so it is best to give them just average lands and not push them too fast. Where blight appears, cut out and burn it promptly, keeping saw or knife thoroughly disinfected with creosote, carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. Careful and thorough pruning will do much to lessen this disease.

In planting Pear trees, head them back near the ground and cut back a year or two, so tree will be in reach of the sprayer and so the fruit can be picked easily. Pears should be well sprayed for rot and worms.

BARTLETT. August 1 to 15. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. Trees begin to bear large crops while still young. Justly esteemed one of the best Pears in cultivation and deserves a place in every collection.

KIEFFER. September and October. Fruit large, dotted yellow, with dull crimson where exposed to sun. Let hang on tree until fruit takes on a faint waxy light yellow. Gather and store in a cool place without bruising, and in a week or ten days you will have as fine fruit as you would wish for, and Pears that will bring a good price in any market. Tree makes an upright growth, and its large glossy leaves make it quite ornamental.

LE CONTE. Middle to last of July. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, of medium quality. Excellent for evaporating and canning.

ORIENT. Early August. A vigorous grower and extremely heavy bearer. The fruit is large, often 3 inches in diameter, with thick, tough skin. Flesh is creamy white, of good texture and mild flavor. Good for eating fresh but especially good for canning.

PINEAPPLE (Chinese Sand Pear). October. Large, handsome fruit with odor resembling the pineapple. Fairly good quality, with crisp, coarse flesh. Especially fine for cooking or canning. Tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Adapted to either dry sandy soil or moist land. So far it has proved blight-proof. Largely planted commercially in the lower South.

QUINCE

A tree known by its crooked branches and large, bushy head. Not grown as freely as it should be, for the ripe fruit has a ready market at a good price and is ideal for preserving. The fruit is large, somewhat irregular in form, bright golden yellow, and of excellent flavor. Ripens in September.

APRICOT

GOLDEN. July. Fruit pale orange, juicy, and sweet. Resembles a peach but is smaller. Tree a rapid grower and bears heavily, if protected from spring frosts.

FIGS

Figs do well almost everywhere in Georgia and the other Southern States. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit, rich in nutriment and with the health-giving properties of fruit and vegetables. Figs require but little cultivation, which should always be shallow.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium size; brown; sweet and of excellent quality. Tree very prolific, and one of the hardiest and best sorts. Ripens from June to October. Trees begin to bear at two years.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; purple; quality fair. Magnificent in appearance.

CELESTE. Small to medium size; purplish brown with white flesh. Firm, sweet and juicy. Very hardy and vigorous.



Brown Turkey Figs



Mulberries

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

Few people know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and hogs there seems to be nothing better. Some growers claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year, while the care and space it requires is much less. The trees commence bearing when very young—usually in full bearing the fourth year. Fruit commences to drop in May and continues several months. We offer only the "Hicks," which is by far the best of all varieties.

PERSIMMONS

JAPANESE. Fruit very large, deep yellow, usually without seed, and is edible throughout. Of excellent flavor when ripe. Tree a moderate grower, never reaching large size like our native Persimmon. Begins bearing in two to three years, and often fruits heavily in the nursery. Succeeds well as far north as Macon, Montgomery, and Meridian, and has been grown with some success as far as Virginia and middle Kentucky. Fruit should be picked before frost is expected.

POMEGRANATES

The fruit is large, oval, with crimson blush on side exposed to the sun; juicy, and excellent in flavor. The growth is that of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. It bears when young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy, and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by many. It should be more generally planted.

PLUMS

Plums are among the most satisfactory fruits. They usually bear the second year after planting and are very prolific. Those offered in our list are among the best that are grown. Plums should be sprayed for brown rot and curculio, and borers should be taken out and kept out of the roots. Plant on well-drained lands, the higher the better. Heavy crops of fruit should be thinned as soon as danger of frost is over; this can be done any time during the spring. Thinning makes larger fruit and leaves the tree in shape to bear another crop the next year. Plant and fertilize same as for peaches.

ABUNDANCE (Botan). June 20. Fruit bright yellow, almost covered with red; flesh yellow. Growth erect, slightly spreading. Leaf broad, glossy, and green, making it desirable for yard or lawn.

BURBANK. July 10. Fruit medium size; yellow, overspread with red, with lilac bloom, yellow dots small and numerous; flesh firm, yellow, quality good. Habit spreading; tree healthy, rapid grower and vigorous.

GOLD. A fine yellow eating Plum. A mid-season yellow-fleshed sort originated by Luther Burbank.

RED JUNE. June 10. Fruit large, conical, with deep stem cavity; deep coppery red, almost purple when thoroughly ripe; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, sweet or slightly sub-acid; stone small. Enormously productive. The earliest large-fruited market variety and of excellent quality.

WICKSON. July 20. A well-known variety. Fruit enormous, pointed; light red; flesh yellow, meaty, firm, of best quality. An upright tree bearing good crops. A variety everyone should have.

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds well through the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Carolina, but farther south it is rather uncertain. The varieties listed have proved to be the best for this latitude.

BLACK TARTARIAN. May and June. Fruit large, almost black, tender, sweet, and of best quality. A general favorite with all members of the family.

EARLY RICHMOND. May and June. One of the most satisfactory varieties for the South. Fruit of beautiful dark red color; pleasantly acid, of good quality.

BUSH FRUITS

ST. REGIS RASPBERRY. Everbearing. Red. Large fruit ripens in four to five weeks. Superior for home gardens.

ELDORADO BLACKBERRY. Glossy black fruits with soft center. Popular for home gardens and in all markets.

BOYSENBERRY. A new fruit resembling the Blackberry but much larger and has a

distinct and pleasing flavor. Berries 2 inches or more in length; heavy bearing. A good berry for the South. Very hardy and practically drought resistant.

YOUNGBERRY. Similar to the Dewberry, but more productive. Fruits sweet, needing no sugar. Extra fine for home gardens and local market.



Burbank Plums



Early Richmond Cherries



Black Tartarian Cherries

Home Collection of Hardy Grape Vines



Concord

Catawba

Niagara

Moore's Early

GRAPES are about the easiest fruits that a home-owner can grow. The vines need little space and thrive almost anywhere. In a small yard they can be trained over a trellis, on the back porch, or even along a fence. In field-planting, train them to wires stretched between posts. Prune in midwinter to prevent "bleeding," cultivate carefully, and feed well, are the three general rules for success. Scuppernongs need no pruning, but if demanded because of space, do the work in late fall.

Grape-vines should be pruned heavily in the winter, or they will overbear and tax the plant. Each year cut back to a limited number of good canes with only a few buds left on each, and cut off entirely all the remaining canes.

CATAWBA. Last of July and early August.

Red. One of the best old reliable red Grapes. Fruits of unexcelled quality and flavor. Vigorous and productive vine. This has long been the standard red Grape of the East. Keeps better than any other kind.

CONCORD. July 20 to 30. Black. Bunch and berries very large; skin thick, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Prolific and a good grower. The most reliable and profitable variety.

MOORE'S EARLY. July 5 to 15. Black. Bunch medium size; berry large, covered with blue bloom; quality good. Among the best of the early Grapes. Good for home use but profitable also for market because it is a good shipper.

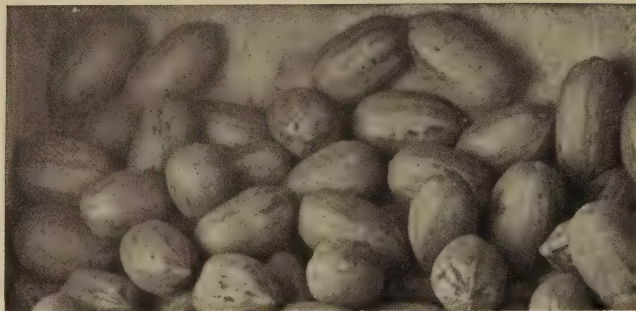
NIAGARA. July 15 to 25. White. Bunches and berries large. A very strong plant bearing an early and abundant crop. Excellent quality. The best and most popular of the white Grapes.

SCUPPERNONG. A purely southern Grape, free from disease and decay. Large round berries, ripe in August and September. We can furnish them in improved black or bronze types, as introduced by the Georgia Experiment Station, and also male vines. It is recommended that one male vine be planted for each six or fewer vines.



CHINESE CHESTNUTS. See next page

*Pecans
Provide
Profit
and
Pleasure*



NUT TREES, especially Pecans, make good shade trees, and yield wholesome, delicious food. Everybody likes, wants, and plants shade trees. Usually oaks, maples, and the like are used, and are excellent for the purpose, but they provide nothing but leaves. The time is coming, some day, when people will plant shade trees with a view to something more than mere shade; instead of planting mere trees they will sense the wisdom of planting nut trees which yield both pleasure and profit.

There are about 3,000,000 home-owners in the Pecan-growing area who do not have a single tree. There should be a few of these at every home, in the field, yard, garden, or waste places. They make fine shade trees, and bear fruit that is profitable and enjoyable to all. A few good Pecan trees in full bearing will pay taxes and insurance on an ordinary home. They supply delicious and wholesome food for the entire family, as well as cooling shade.

Pecans should be set 60 by 60 to 80 by 80 feet, depending on soil conditions. It is a mistake to plant Pecan or any other nut or fruit trees so they will be crowded in a few years.

There are many methods of planting Pecan trees, but the one we consider the best, of moderate cost and for practical purposes, is as follows: Dig a hole 3 feet across and 10 inches deep; in the center of this dig or spade out to sufficient depth to accommodate the tap-root; a post-hole digger will do for this. Set tree in this hole so that when planting is finished it will stand about same depth as in the nursery; fill in with fine soil and pour in water with it to settle well among the lateral roots. When the bottom of the 3-foot hole is reached, bring up soil over roots in a cone shape. Then put about two bushels of rotted stable manure in the 3-foot opening around tree; cover all with soil, and bank up 6 inches high around tree, to counteract settling, prevent baking and to make culture easy. Planted this way there is no manure in contact with roots, but it will leach into the shallow opening. The tap-root of young Pecan trees is out of proportion to the top, but does not continue in that ratio, but becomes of less importance as the trees grow, and never goes deeper in the soil than do the oak, hickory, or other trees. Pecans have their main feeding roots near the surface, and are therefore easily fed by plowing in legume crops and broadcast fertilizers.

It is not common to cut back Pecan trees in planting, but it helps them to live to do

so, and the lower you cut the better they live. Rub off and keep off all sprouts except three or four at the top. When trees begin to grow, stir the ground around them with a hoe after every rain. After the first year, apply fertilizer liberally and plow in; don't place it too close to tree, and get farther away each year. Clean culture is imperative. For bearing trees, guano is excellent.

MOORE. Nuts fairly small, but of excellent quality. Bears young and produces more pounds of nuts per tree than any other standard variety.

STUART. Large to very large; shell of medium thickness and cracks well. A heavy bearer and good grower.

SCHLEY. Medium to large; very thin shell with pointed ends; meat plump and of best flavor.

CHINESE CHESTNUTS

(See color illustration page 13)

A blight-resistant variety that is becoming very popular. Large, delicious nuts of wonderful flavor are produced in three to four years after planting. Fast growing and a very free bearer. The tree is wide and low branching and needs no special care. May be set out on the lawn or anywhere, even on a rocky slope. Plant two or more trees to be sure of nuts. Now every family can have a good supply of delicious Chestnuts again.

Helpful Hints for Fruit-Growers

The Best Kind of Trees to Plant

Medium-sized, thrifty, one-year-old trees are by far the best for all purposes. Old or overgrown trees should be carefully avoided. In taking up such trees it is impossible to avoid cutting off a large part of their roots, and in transplanting it is necessary to cut the tops back in proportion, to make it live. The result is a post, which cannot be expected to grow off like a medium-sized tree, with practically all its roots and most of its body. A smaller tree can be cut high or low, as desired, and trained in the required shape. Large trees do not come into bearing any earlier than smaller ones. Very small trees should also be avoided.

Planting

Cut back one-year-old trees to 2 to 3 feet. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to within 3 to 4 inches of main stem. In planting a market orchard, trees should be cut still lower, so head will be in reach of sprayer and gatherer of fruit. When growth begins, leave 3 or 4 shoots as evenly divided as possible; as these grow, train to make an open head to let in sun and air.

If a large orchard is to be planted, check off rows with stakes or a plow; plow these out with a turning plow, making 3 to 6 furrows to a row, depending on size of trees to be planted. If large trees are to be planted, follow turning plow with sub-soiler. Where trees are to stand, throw in a liberal supply of rotted stable or lot manure, or cotton-seed meal, and stir well into soil; set tree on this mixture and fill with soil, tramping tightly with foot. In case hot manure, as fresh stable manure, is to be used, put it on top of ground after tree is set, and gradually work in soil with cultivation. Where a dozen or more are to be planted, mark off places and dig a hole 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep; fill half full of top-soil; then add a liberal supply of rotted stable or lot manure or cotton-seed meal, or rotted cotton-seed; stir in well with soil and set in tree, and fill in with soil, pressing down lightly with the foot. If soil is dry when planting, use water liberally just as roots are partly covered with soil; in this condition water will settle soil among roots as well as keep them moist.

Never use caustic manures about roots of trees in planting, as it will kill them; this can be applied later and worked in soil.

Stake firmly, and protect from rabbits. Remove all labels, wire, and cords. Cultivate often with plow and hoe and keep clean.

The above directions will apply to all fruit trees and grape vines, and the same principle applies to all trees and plants:

i. e., prepare ground well; fertilize under and around the roots liberally, with manure that has no burning qualities; then frequent, clean culture assures success.

Culture, Fertilizing, Etc.

To be most effective, the fertilizers should be under and around the roots, and therefore applied before tree is planted. Use fertilizers that have no caustic or burning qualities.

Rotted stable or lot manure is excellent; cotton-seed meal or rotted cotton-seeds are also good. So is bonemeal.

This should be applied freely and stirred well in with the soil, and the tree set on it, getting required depth to accommodate tree by filling in with or taking out a little.

After trees are planted and start to grow, clean and constant culture is needed to keep the tree growing freely. Growth can and should be kept up all spring and until late in the summer.

While trees are young, and until fruiting time comes, push them for heavy growth, which can be done by applying fertilizers and plowing under.

After the first year, and thereafter, any kind of fertilizer may be used to advantage, but one thing must be kept in view, i. e., for peaches and plums in bearing, heavy doses of ammonia should be avoided, as it will make watery, poorly colored fruit that will not keep or carry.

For bearing peach and plum trees, acid phosphate and potash are best, but where soil is very poor, a little ammonia may be added to good advantage.

For apples and pears a balanced fertilizer is best, as stable manure or 6-8-6 guano.

Spraying

The importance of spraying can hardly be overestimated. Write your state plant board for spray calendars and formulas. Because of differences in soil and climate it is wise to contact your State Entomologist for advice applicable to your particular locality, and to keep abreast of the newest insecticides.

Plants to an acre at given distances apart:

8 x 8 ft.....	545		
10 x 10 ft.....	435	25 x 25 ft.....	69
12 x 12 ft.....	302	30 x 30 ft.....	48
16 x 16 ft.....	170	40 x 40 ft.....	27
20 x 20 ft.....	108	60 x 60 ft.....	12
22 x 22 ft.....	90	80 x 80 ft.....	9

Proper distance between trees:

Peaches, plums, and apricots.....	20 to 25
Apples, pears, persimmons.....	20 to 35
Figs.....	12 to 16
Grape Vines.....	8 to 10
Blackberries, Youngberries, etc.....	6 to 8
Pecans.....	60 to 80

Coniferous Evergreens

No matter how small or how large your home-grounds may be, Evergreens are indispensable. You may use them as a low hedge or a tall screen; as a shelter from strong winds or to temper the hot rays of a summer sun. Low-growing Evergreens, like Pfitzer's Juniper or Globe Arborvitae, are useful in foundation plantings and to border walks and drives. The different kinds presented in this department are suited to southern conditions, and will be increasing joy to the person who becomes the owner.



A well-planted entrance can make a home much more inviting



Goldspire Arborvitae. See page 19



Moss Retinospora. See page 18



Pfitzer Juniper. See page 18



American Arborvitæ. See page 19



Irish Juniper. See page 18



Plume Retinospora. See page 18



Berckmann's Golden Arborvitæ
See page 19



Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodora*)

CEDAR • Cedrus

MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. *Cedrus atlantica*. One of the most graceful evergreens, best as a specimen. Dark green foliage; pyramidal form.

DEODAR CEDAR. *C. deodara*. Especially useful for specimen planting, where its color and drooping branches contrast with the upright, dark-foliaged evergreens.

CHAMAECYPARIS • Retinospora

PLUME RETINOSPORA. *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*. Soft, feathery foliage, bluish green above and silvery beneath. A dense cone of fine texture, growing 35 to 40 feet tall. Stands shearing well and may be kept trimmed to any size. Makes a fine specimen or hedge. See color on page 17.

MOSS RETINOSPORA. *C. pisifera squarrosa veitchi*. The foliage has a bluish gray color, quite distinctive in evergreen plantings. It should be given careful attention until well established. See color on page 16.

CUNNINGHAMIA

CHINA FIR. *Cunninghamia lanceolata*. A large evergreen useful in background plantings, where its form sets off the lower specimens. Rapid grower, often reaching a height of 35 feet.

CUPRESSUS • Cypress

ITALIAN CYPRESS. *Cupressus sempervirens*. A tall, slender tree like a narrow green column. Valuable in landscape plantings. Grows to 25 to 30 feet high.

JUNIPER • Juniperus

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*. Green foliage slightly tinged with blue. Extensively used in foundation plantings, for it rapidly makes a low, bushy growth. Very robust and is easily trimmed. Specimens sometimes reach 20 feet in diameter. Ideal for many uses, for it stands both shade and full sun. See color on page 16.

IRISH JUNIPER. *J. communis hibernica*. A slender, upright-growing variety with distinctive bluish green foliage. It survives cold weather in southern sections, but in the Carolinas and farther north it should be protected from severe winds. See color on page 17.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER. *J. excelsa stricta*. Because of its conical habit, its dense bluish green foliage, and its slow growth, this is one of the finest ornamental Junipers. It has especial value in rock-garden work and low foundation plantings. Smaller sizes are useful in window boxes.



China Fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)



Globe Arborvitæ ready to ship

THUJA . Arborvitæ

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. *Thuja occidentalis*. A native evergreen which can be transplanted readily, will thrive under adverse conditions, and may be used for specimen planting or in hedges. In general habit it is conical, growing to a height of about 20 feet. It may, however, be clipped to the height of a standard hedge. The foliage is deep green. See color on page 17.

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. *T. occidentalis globosa*. A globe-shaped form especially useful in border plantings and as a specimen at curves in walk or road. The foliage in color and form is similar to the upright type.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*. Naturally pyramidal in habit of growth and retains the form without shearing. For corner groups, plantings in front of pillars, or the background of group plantings, it is one of the most valuable evergreens.

CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis*. Introduced from the Orient and is of more open habit than the American forms. Foliage is light green. The tree eventually grows to about 20 feet, but may be kept to any height by clipping.

BERCKMANN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis aurea nana*. A beautiful evergreen having golden tipped foliage, with the rest of the leaf a soft green. It can be used as a specimen in tubs or large pots and can be sheared readily to any desired shape. Can also be used in any general planting where its compact, bushy habit and distinctive coloring are desirable. Ultimate height is 4 to 6 feet. Illustrated in color on page 17.

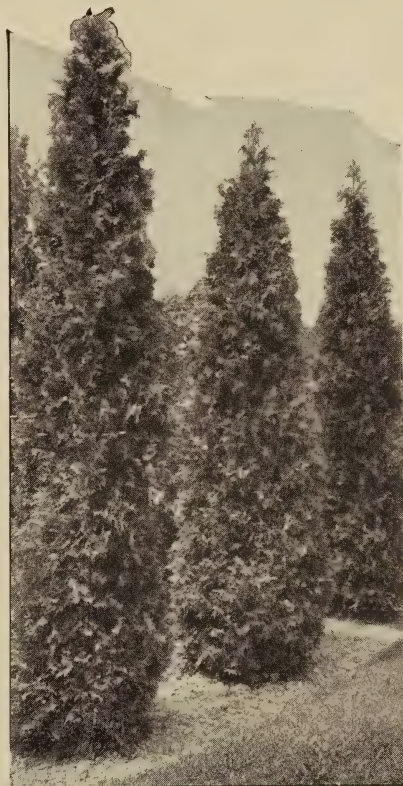
THUJA, continued

GOLDSPIRE ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis aurea conspicua*. A rapidly growing form similar to Berckmann's Golden Arborvitæ in coloring, but more pyramidal in shape and with quite light green foliage. See color on page 16.

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis bakeri*. Clean, bright green foliage makes it valuable in any planting where a pyramidal form is desired.

COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis compacta*. A small, globe-headed form with rich green foliage; ultimate height 2 to 3 feet.

"It's not a Home until it's Planted" is good, hard, common sense. Trees, shrubs, and flowering plants add to the actual value of the property as well as make it more comfortable and attractive to the family. You will find some planting helps on pages 30 and 31, or you may write us for definite suggestions.



American Pyramidal Arborvitæ



Abelia grandiflora

Sometimes called "Arbutus Bush," as the flowers resemble those of arbutus. The blooms, which are white flushed with pink, appear in May and continue into late fall. The dark green, glossy leaves take on a bronzy luster after frost. *Abelia* makes a splendid ornamental hedge and is equally good as a specimen. Stands shearing well.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

See page 22



Nandina domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). See page 22



ILEX BURFORDI. See page 22

Broadleaf Evergreens

No part of our country has so great a group of Broadleaf Evergreens as the Southern States. They serve the purpose of tying trees in with lower plants and forming a background for bright-flowered species. But more than this, their foliage and flowers and berries are attractive in themselves the year round. They are useful as hedges and screens and borders—in fact, it is impossible to imagine any home planting that could not be vastly improved by the use of broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. Many varieties thrive in full sun, others prefer partial or complete shade; whatever the situation, there is a shrub to suit it. No grounds have too many, and few have enough.

BOXWOOD • *Buxus*

COMMON BOXWOOD. *Buxus sempervirens*. Shining, bluish evergreen foliage on a closely branched plant. One of the most useful low shrubs for an ornamental hedge, for edging walks, drives, and garden paths. It grows particularly well in our southern territory.

TREE BOXWOOD. *B. sempervirens arborescens*. A rounded form with glossy bright green leaves. Very useful in formal plantings. It thrives in well-drained soils but should be protected against extreme heat or cold. Grows to a height of about 15 feet. Loose, graceful habit.

DWARF BOXWOOD. *B. sempervirens suffruticosa*. Similar to the Tree Boxwood except that it rarely exceeds 4 feet in height and leaves are more velvety in texture. It may be used for low hedges, borders, and in window-boxes. Especially recommended for edging rose beds. Stands clipping very well. Very slow in growth.

AZALEA

AZALEA INDICA. These are among the showiest of all flowering shrubs and especially colorful in the South, where they are most at home. They grow into huge plants with very little care and often live for many years, becoming family heirlooms. The large, single or double flowers sometimes are as much as 4 inches across. Colors include red, salmon, dark and light pink, white, lavender, orange and variegated. Plant Azaleas in part shade if possible, in acid soil. A mulch of peat moss or oak leaves will help to keep the ground in good condition.

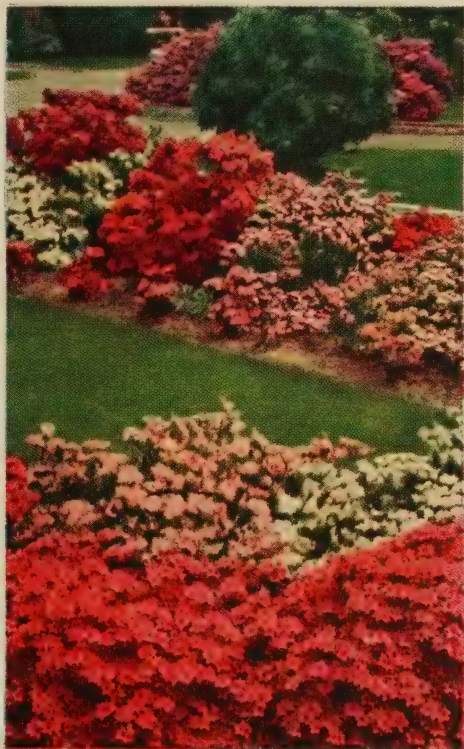
CAMELLIA

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. An aristocratic shrub that has been growing in southern gardens for more than a hundred years under the name of Japonica. These broad-leaved evergreens grow to be large specimens needing 8 to 10 feet of space. Flowers come in a variety of forms, from single to semi-double, full double and peony type, in various shades of red, rose, pink, and white as well as variegated. They bloom from Christmas to spring. Half shade is the preferred location for the plants, and a moist atmosphere is necessary. Fairly acid soil and a situation protected from the wind, with good soil drainage and adequate plant food, are further requirements. Not recommended north of Atlanta and Birmingham.

ABELIA

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens for the South. The plant grows in gracefully arching form and bears clusters of pinkish white flowers all summer and fall. The glossy green foliage turns purplish bronze as the season advances. Makes a very good foundation plant and combines well with other evergreens.

There are many shrubs that make desirable hedges. Some of these are listed on pages 23 to 26.



Azalea indica

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS. A strong and fast-growing shrub that reaches a height of about 15 feet. The leaves are dark green above and silvery underneath, with brownish scales. Drooping yellow flowers, not very showy but they are fragrant. Red berries in the fall. Grows in either sun or shade and is particularly good for seashore and roadside planting.

GARDENIA • Jasmine

CAPE JASMINE. *Gardenia florida.* Noted for the large, pure white flowers which are extremely fragrant. It is also popular because of the glossy rich green foliage which is retained throughout the year.

ILEX • Holly

CHINESE HOLLY. *Ilex cornuta.* Shiny light green foliage with four sharp points and a spiny tip on each leaf. Scarlet berries loosely scattered along the stem.

ILEX BURFORDI. An improved and hardy Holly, with great quantities of large, bright red berries and dense, glossy foliage. See color on page 20.

LAUREL • *Laurocerasus*

CAROLINA CHERRY. *Laurocerasus caroliniana.* A valuable shrub with beautiful shiny evergreen foliage, fitting well into any background planting. The plant is hardy and thrives in any ordinary, well-drained soil. It will also stand trimming well.

OSMANTHUS

SWEET OLIVE or TEA OLIVE. *Osmanthus fragrans.* Evergreen shrub or small tree with glossy foliage and small white flowers, with a pleasing fragrance. Long blooming period in the spring.

THEA • Tea

TEA PLANT. *Thea sinensis.* Another Broadleaf with that beautiful dark green foliage which is so characteristic of the class. This form is especially to be recommended for mass plantings. Attractive fragrant white blossoms in the fall. A hardy evergreen that does especially well in moist, shady places.

PRIVET • *Ligustrum*

JAPANESE PRIVET. *Ligustrum japonicum.* A rapid-growing, upright shrub with dense, dark green foliage that makes the plant a solid green from the ground to the tips of the branches. Pretty white flowers are borne in panicles in the spring, followed by blue-black berries. Ultimate height is 10 to 15 feet, but plants may be pruned to any desired height or form.

LUCIDUM PRIVET. *L. lucidum.* Similar to the Japanese Privet except that the leaves are larger and thicker, while the flowers are less conspicuous. This form makes an ideal evergreen foliage plant for foundation plantings.

MAGNOLIA

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia grandiflora.* The evergreen Magnolia of the South with large, glossy green leaves. Trees are pyramidal in outline and often grow 80 feet tall. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the fall. It is one of the best Southern ornamental trees, prized both as a shade tree and for its handsome blooms. See color on page 20.

NANDINA

HEAVENLY BAMBOO. *Nandina domestica.* One of the most interesting evergreens because of its change of color from green, tinted with pink in the summer, to a beautiful red color intensified by showy clusters of red berries in the winter. It is quite hardy and grows well in shade. Excellent plant for the South. See color illustration on page 20.

PHOTINIA

EVERGREEN PHOTINIA. *Photinia serrulata.* Another Broadleaf which is especially interesting and useful because of its change in color from a deep green in summer to a crimson-bronze in the winter when showy masses of red berries also appear. The flowers are white and appear early in the spring. It reaches an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet but may be kept trimmed. A very useful plant for group plantings where a bit of color in winter is desired.

PITTOSPORUM

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Shiny dark green foliage. A hardy plant that makes a fine hedge, because it stands shearing so well. It grows in either full sun or shade, and is a good shrub for the seashore.



Pittosporum tobira



A HEDGE OF FLOWERING SHRUBS IN FULL BLOOM

Flowering Shrubs

From the first warm morning in spring when the Forsythia shows its flowers of gold, to the frosty fall days when the Hydrangea turns to red and brown, you can enjoy the beauties of flowering shrubs. Color, fragrance, hardiness, and quick growth unite to make these plants attractive in every well-planned landscape, whether small or large. The original cost is small compared to the value and interest, increasing year by year, which some flowering shrubs will add to your home grounds.

BARBERRY • *Berberis*

SARGENT BARBERRY. *Berberis sargentiana*. An evergreen form of Japanese Barberry; the leaves are smaller and the plant more compact. Many small flowers in summer, followed by bright red berries.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. *B. thunbergi*. A fine hedge-plant for city use, with thorny branches. Foliage is deep green, changing in autumn to bright red. Scarlet fruits.

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. *B. vulgaris atropurpurea*. Foliage rich bronzed-red, changing to purple. Valuable for color contrast in shrub plantings.

BUTTERFLY-BUSH • *Buddleia*

BUTTERFLY-BUSH. *Buddleia*. This popular summer-flowering shrub grows quickly, and if a hard winter freezes it back, it soon recovers. The flowers are carried in long racemes. Colors range through violet, purple and pinkish lilac tones. A fine specimen or hedge in full sun.

SWEET-SHRUB • *Calycanthus*

SWEET-SHRUB. *Calycanthus floridus*. A rather tall shrub with large leaves. Chocolate-colored flowers in June, which are very fragrant when crushed in the hand.

DOGWOOD • *Cornus*

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida*. An American shrub or small tree which bears a profusion of exquisite white flowers in the spring, even before the leaves appear. The branches are horizontal, and the blooms are carried flat upon them, followed by bright scarlet fruits in the fall. They are beautiful as specimens on the small lot or for mass planting on large lawns. To secure best results they must be given especial care the first year.

PINK-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *C. florida rubra*. Similar to the above, but flowers are deep pink. One of our outstanding flowering trees that makes a magnificent picture when in bloom. Does well in shade.

DEUTZIA

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. There are few shrubs that are so easy to grow and yet give such beautiful effects in masses of soft white flowers, as the Deutzias. This variety is one of the tallest and best, with especially large flowers that appear in July and have just a suggestion of pink on the backs of the petals.

Shrubs will fill that space between trees and low-growing flowers

GOLDEN BELL • Forsythia

GOLDEN BELL. *Forsythia suspensa*.

The favorite shrub with its masses of bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers that appear early in the spring and give a first touch of color to a landscape planting. This shrub may be used as a specimen, in a group, or even as a hedge to give the beauty of its flowers in spring and provide a restful note in its rich green foliage throughout the rest of the growing season.

HIBISCUS • Althea

ROSE OF SHARON. *Hibiscus syriacus*.

Another shrub which is very useful either as a specimen, in a border, or as a background where its sturdy growth and beautiful single or semi-double flowers that appear in late July and August are valuable additions to any landscape plantings. We can supply this shrub in varieties having Red, White, or Pink flowers.

HYDRANGEA

PEE GEE HYDRANGEA. *Hydrangea*

paniculata grandiflora. Unquestionably the most popular form of Hydrangea and should be included in every garden or landscape planting. The large, white flowers remain on the plant for a long time, and turn to unusual shades of pink and red as they age. Severe pruning each spring helps to produce large flowers.

Why not refurbish your garden by doing away with some of the old overgrown shrubs and substituting new material?



Crape Myrtle

JASMINE • Jasminum

WINTER JASMINE. *Jasminum nudiflorum*.

A hardy, graceful, low-growing shrub that will thrive in cool, shady locations where many other shrubs will not grow. Clear yellow flowers come in January and February before the leaves begin to appear, which makes it valuable in landscape plantings to provide color in the early spring. The foliage is a bright green and quite dense.

CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia

CRAPE MYRTLE. *Lagerstroemia indica*.

One of the truly southern shrubs which grows to considerable size, with beautiful dark green, glossy leaves turning bright orange in the fall, and flowers that appear in showy clusters from midsummer until fall. We are offering this shrub in Red, Pink, Purple, and White-flowering types.

FLOWERING PEACH

A small tree which blooms in March with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored large double flowers. We can furnish this in Red, Pink or White.

HONEYSUCKLE • Lonicera

CHRISTMAS HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

fragrantissima. A large, spreading shrub with fine foliage that is almost evergreen in this climate. The fragrant, white flowers appear very early in the spring.

FLOWERING CRAB

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB. *Malus*

ioensis plena. Blooms in early spring, with the unfolding leaves. Flowers double, about 2 inches across, and the clusters resemble small pink roses. A desirable lawn tree.

LILAC • Syringa

COMMON LILAC. *Syringa vulgaris*.

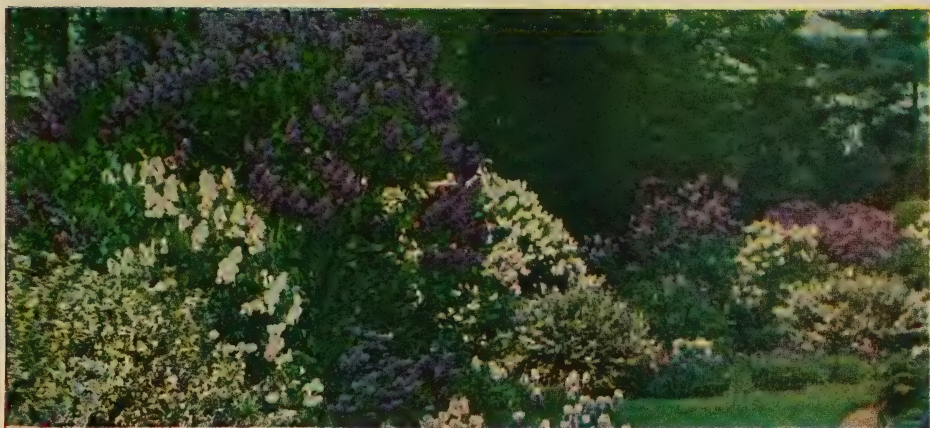
This old familiar shrub is known to everyone. We have four colors—White, Purple, Pink, Lilac. In ordering, please indicate the color you desire.

MOCK-ORANGE

Philadelphus

SWEET MOCK-ORANGE. *Philadelphus*

coronarius. Tall-growing in habit, with upright branches, this fine shrub also bears a profusion of very large, showy, fragrant flowers in May and June but is valuable all summer for its clear, dark green foliage. An entire hedge is often planted of this shrub, especially in partially shaded locations where it will do very well.



LILAC (*Syringa*)



HIBISCUS (*Althea*)



SWEET-SHRUB (*Calycanthus*)



PEE GEE HYDRANGEA



FLOWERING CRAB



WEIGELA

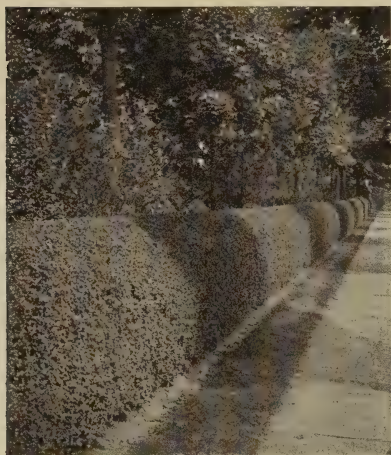
SNOWBALL • *Viburnum*

COMMON SNOWBALL. *Viburnum opulus sterile*. The large, ball-shaped clusters of white flowers are familiar sights in spring. Plant grows to considerable size at maturity and thrives in partial shade as well as in the open sun.

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE. The flowers are rich reddish purple, quite showy, and differ strongly from other varieties. Plant is a vigorous grower and desirable for the flowering shrub border.

PINK. *Weigela rosea*. Similar to the preceding, except flowers are bright pink.



Privet Hedge

SPIRAEA • *Spirea*

ANTHONY WATERER SPIRAE. Bright crimson flowers in broad, flat heads. If the bloom clusters are clipped, the plant will continue to flower until late autumn. It makes a picturesque low hedge about 3 feet high and is desirable in massed shrub plantings.

THUNBERG'S SPIRAE. *Spirea thunbergi*. The habit of growth is more upright than the other varieties, and the foliage is light and feathery. White flowers are carried freely in the spring. The green foliage changes in the fall to orange or scarlet.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRAE. *S. vanhouttei*. The well-known Bridal Wreath and the most popular variety for flowering hedges. Foliage bluish green, on arching branches. Pure white flowers in spring. A hardy plant growing 6 feet tall. Very showy.

DESIRABLE SHRUBS FOR HEDGE PURPOSES

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. *Ligustrum amurense*. The best variety for the South. It holds its foliage nearly all winter, and thrives in most soils. The foliage is dark green and the white flowers are in upright panicles. Can be trimmed to any height or form.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. *L. ovalifolium*. The variety most commonly seen, as it has been in use for years. It is not evergreen, but drops the foliage in late fall or mid-winter. New glossy green leaves come in early spring. Useful for tall screens.



REDBUD (Cercis)

REDBUD • Cercis

CERCIS CANADENSIS. A small ornamental flowering tree that grows wild and is used in much the same way as the dogwood. The branches are covered with clusters of dainty, deep pink flowers in very early spring. Later the heart-shaped leaves appear. Grows about 20 feet tall.

MAPLE • Acer

SILVER MAPLE. Acer dasycarpum. The foliage of this splendid, round-headed tree is light green above and silvery beneath. Tree grows very rapidly and does best in rich, moist soils although it can be planted anywhere except in dry locations where it will soon perish unless watered frequently. It makes an ideal tree for street planting between the curb and sidewalk.

UMBRELLA TREE • Melia

TEXAS UMBRELLA. Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. An umbrella-shaped tree with large leaves borne in a dense head at the top of a clean, straight stem. It is quite hardy in this climate, grows rapidly, and makes an ideal tree for lawn planting.

MAIDENHAIR TREE • Ginkgo

GINKGO BILOBA. An ornamental tree especially good for street planting. It grows tall and slender, with long branches pointed upward. The leaves are of dainty fan shape. Grows easily in good soil.

Shade Trees

POPLAR • Populus

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus eugenei*.

Rather pyramidal shape, which makes it very useful in a planting designed as a screen. It grows rapidly and the large, glossy leaves are a rich green color.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *P. nigra italica*.

An ornamental and picturesque tree; graceful, slender, and upright in form. The leaves are small and triangular in shape. A rapid grower.

ELM • Ulmus

CHINESE ELM. Ulmus parvifolia. The finest Elm for the South. Its tall, stately growth and fine foliage make it of unusual value as a shade tree. Very fast growing.

WILLOW • Salix

WEeping WILLOW. *Salix babylonica*.

A familiar tree growing along river-banks or in moist places. The foliage is silvery green and very feathery, and the stems of the young growth are a deep yellow. It is a very beautiful tree, easily transplanted.



Weeping Willow

*You will not be disappointed in our
nursery stock*

ROSES *The South's Most Beautiful Flowers*

A GARDEN of Roses will give you more real joy than any other flowers you can grow. That's a broad statement, but you just ask anyone who has grown Roses and given them the little care they need—for you can't expect them to do well if you stick them in the ground and forget them. They must be fed, given a good deep drink of water in dry weather, the soil kept loose, and sprayed or dusted to control insects and leaf-diseases. Your reward will be blooms from early spring to late November.

Any plant-food that is not too caustic is all right, as rotted lot or stable manure, cotton-seed meal, dried blood and tankage; fertilizers can be had from fertilizer dealers anywhere.

In planting 2-year field-grown Roses, they should be cut back at least half their length; later on pruning may be done, if desired to keep in shape, but it is not a necessity.

Our plants are 2 years old and have bloomed all summer in the nursery; some varieties are not as vigorous growers as others, but in all such cases they compensate with wonderful blooms; in fact, some of the finest Roses are not strong growers.

The varieties we offer are the best we can find, taking all qualities into consideration—growth, habit, flowers, etc., and they will please where given attention.

HYBRID TEA BUSH ROSES

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. A very good, bright scarlet Rose with velvety finish on the petals. Large and full. A dependable variety producing flowers repeatedly through the season. Fragrance adds to its attractiveness. Healthy foliage.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Very well formed flowers of deep pink; in fact, this is one of the best of all brilliant pink Roses. The color lasts a long time without fading. Long stems, excellent for cutting. Disease-resistant plants, blooming freely.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. One of the older red Roses but still one of the top performers. Bright crimson, velvety blooms, large and with true Rose fragrance. Good both in the garden and when cut. Strong, branching plants with very large, healthy foliage. Few of the latest novelties can even approach Etoile de Hollande's good points.

K. A. Viktoria. A splendid white Rose. The buds are long and pointed, creamy at first, opening to snow-white blooms with a slight lemon tint in the center. Fragrant; perfect for cutting. Very double. Medium tall, upright growth.

LUXEMBOURG. Especially good in the South. The blooms are rich apricot color, becoming lighter yellow at the edges of the petals. Large and double, with a high center. Light fragrance. Soft, bronze foliage on a spreading, vigorous bush.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. Delicate salmon-pink in color, entirely distinct from any other Rose. Large, globular blooms, fairly double, and fragrant. This Rose belongs to the Radiance group, which is a guarantee of its very rugged growth and absolute dependability in all locations.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. One of the best of all multicolor varieties. Flaming scarlet and yellow in the bud form,

opening to soft creamy yellow with scarlet tones. Extremely long, thick stems, making it very fine for cutting. The plants are tall and vigorous.

RADIANCE. This is everybody's Rose, for for there is scarcely a corner in the whole country where Radiance will not do well. The flowers are of rounded form rather than pointed, opening up like a bowl. Two-tone pink, fragrant, on long stems. Will grow and produce with almost no attention. Very hardy.

RED RADIANCE. A wonderful red sport of Radiance with large, globular flowers freely produced all summer long. The color is not scarlet but a rich rosy red. Abundant, disease-free foliage on a very vigorous plant. Plant Radiance, Red Radiance and Mrs. Charles Bell, and you will not have to worry about having flowers.

SOEUR THERESE. An always-dependable yellow Rose. The buds are long pointed and of chrome-yellow marked carmine. The open bloom is rich daffodil-yellow. Fragrant. Strong stems and good foliage. Very sturdy in growth, with 3-foot canes.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

Climbers give you more bloom in proportion to the ground space they take up than any other kind of Rose, and here is the climber that gives you more flowers than any other. It is one of the most popular kinds ever produced, and is grown by the thousand in every state in the Union. Its great clusters of bright scarlet flowers are a familiar sight in early summer. They last over a period of several weeks and seem to brighten up the whole community, wherever they grow. If you have a fence, a stump, a garage wall or the side of a house in full sun, by all means let a Paul's Scarlet grow there. You will never be sorry you planted it, and neither will your neighbors.

The Two Favorite Roses for the South

Radiance and Red Radiance



RADIANCE ROSE

Probably the favorite pink Rose for southern gardens. The rose-pink buds open into globe-shaped blooms that show a lighter tint on the under side of the petals.

RED RADIANCE ROSE

A companion to Radiance, and equally good. The color is deep rose-red as pictured. The blooms are large, carried on long stems, and are superb for the garden and for cutting.

Suggestions for Landscaping Your Home Grounds

NO WISE artist would hang a picture in a public gallery without a frame, if such picture was to remain on exhibition over a long period of time. Yet daily we see houses on which the architect has shown his talent and the builder his skill, standing in open spaces, without a shrub or vine or tree to relieve the deadly dullness of the scene.

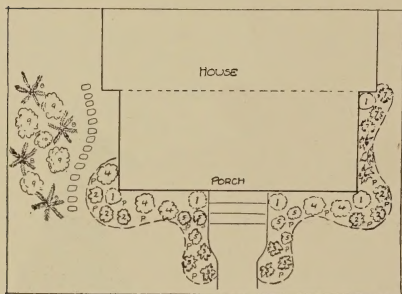
There are several practical principles of landscaping to which we invite your attention. The first of these is to "tie" the house to the ground with a planting of shrubs or evergreens around the foundation. Such a planting, whether of low evergreens or flowering shrubs, will break the sharp angle formed where the house meets the ground. The height of the planting should never obscure or cover the windows, but in corners or on sides where there are no windows a planting of taller forms may be used, with the more dwarf forms massed in front.

The lawn should be left open, grouping shrubs or evergreens around the open space to give it a distinct outline. Avoid stiff, straight, formal lines in the border. You can get the irregular effect by laying a garden hose or rope on the ground, bending it to get the desired curves, which will make a small lot look larger. The diagram below will give you a hint. The open lawn permits everyone to enjoy the beauty of your grounds.

Color must be considered in every planting, and on the harmony of color in the planting depends much of the final beauty of the landscaping. Evergreens, the final beauty of landscaping, are now obtainable in a wide variety of colors which are distinctive

as well as ornamental. Varieties suitable for most any location may easily be chosen, but selections must be made judiciously in order to preserve the harmony of the design. Flowering shrubs can be had in such a variety of colors and blooming periods that by intelligent selection they can be made to provide a succession of colorful bloom for the entire season.

This diagram is planned for a wide porch. The figures represent (1) tall evergreens, like American Arborvitæ; (2) low evergreens, like Pfitzer's Juniper or Globe Arborvitæ; (3) and (4) Spiny Greek Juniper or Prostrate Juniper.





ILLUSTRATED on these pages are two actual plantings where Coniferous Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs were used to produce plantings that are distinctly ornamental. The material selected provided a planting in which there has been attained a harmony of shape and color, with material that is planned in proportion to the size of the home. The main effort in both instances has been to obtain a simplicity in the planting which would harmonize with the dignified design of the house. Broad-leaf Evergreens are fully as useful as the Flowering Shrubs; in fact, they have one added advantage—that the foliage remains bright and cheerful all the year.

Flowering Shrubs can be made into beautiful plantings and are often greatly preferred because of their fragrant, colorful flowers. They can be used to make an entire front foundation planting, or advantage may be taken of their pleasing combination with a few ornamental Evergreens. The great number of forms of Evergreens and Shrubs may be altered to include any of the many varieties listed in this Catalogue. We shall be pleased to have you write us for assistance in planning your grounds.

The Outdoor Living-Room

Much has been heard, in recent years, of the Outdoor Living-room which is really nothing more than the old, neglected back yard transformed by plantings of grass, ornamentals, and shade trees into a beautiful area where you and family may enjoy the privacy and rest of inviting outdoor surroundings without the noise and smoke of the street. Shrubs form the walls, while shade trees and the blue sky form the ceiling. The carpet is of green grass and the decorations can be fragrant groups of colorful flowers. Such a room does not have to be built in one year but can be planted ahead for several seasons and can be made to plans of your own origination, thereby adding to the final pleasure of a real beauty spot in your own home surroundings.





Landscaping

THE HOME GROUNDS

See pages 30 and 31

SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.
CONCORD, GEORGIA